FACTS ON FILE

World News Digest with Index

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Week in Headlines

International

Disputes over rules, facilities delayed POW "explanations" in Korea; ROK threatened to free anti-Reds by force, drive Indians out.

U.S. leaders weighed idea of offering Russia non-aggression pact.

Britain sent more forces to British Guiana to curb leftist colonial Prime Minister.

Turkey named to Security Cncl.

United States

Kidnapped Greenlease boy found dead, 2 abductors arrested.

Leaders differed on imminence of Soviet H-bomb threat.

Taft-Hartley injunction halted East Coast dock strike.

Warren became Chief Justice.

Yankees won World Series.

WORLD AFFAIRS

KOREA

POW Persuasion Disputes

Neutral Group Denounced

Machinery for "explanations" to persuade recalcitrant POWs to go home was stalled this week in Korea.

Preparations for the scheduled Korean political conference also marked time Oct. 2-8—the Allies insisting on a "2 sides" conference, the Communists on a "roundtable."[1]

Allied spokesmen renewed charges that the Neutral Nations Repatriation Comm. had favored the Reds in adopting rules for explanations to POWs who refused to be repatriated.

Meantime: Indian custodial troops killed 2 more anti-Communist POWs in a riot & breakout attempt; South Korean officials & demonstrators demanded immediate release of all anti-Red prisoners and threatened to drive Indian troops out of Korea.

Clark Refuses More Time

Gen. Mark W. Clark, U.S. & UN commander in Korea, rejected Oct. 3 a proposal to extend the time limit for the POW explanations.

The armistice agreement provided for 90 days of explanations ending Dec. 24. Since the explanations had not started Sept. 26, as scheduled in the armistice pact, the Communists asked that they be continued beyond Dec. 24—for as long as necessary to give persuasion teams the full 90-day period originally intended. The Indians indorsed the request and passed it on to the UN command.

Clark replied that extension would be "breaking faith" with the anti-Communist POWs. He said one reason the UN command had agreed to the time limit was "for the purely humanitarian purpose of giving each prisoner . . . a definite beginning & end to the period when the Communist explainers would have access to him."

Indian Lt. Gen. K. S. Thimayya, NNRC chairman, said Oct. 4 that the explanation deadline could be extended only through mutual agreement of the UN & Communist commands and that he would not press the request.

(Further delay in starting the explanations was caused by Communist rejection of explanation centers built by the UN command. The Allies agreed to prepare new centers. UN spokesmen, however, denied Communist charges of deliberate UN stalling. They said UN centers had been built to specifications of the Indian custodians, and were ready by the Sept. 26 deadline.)[2]

Assails Neutrals' Attitude

Clark said in a letter to Thimayya Oct. 6 that NNRC actions seemed based on a false assumption that anti-Communist POWs in Indian custody wanted to return to communism. This attitude, he declared, was hard to understand in view of the "strong opposition . . . [the POWs had] demonstrated, individually & collectively, even to the physical presence of Communist representatives."[3]

Wide World

GEN. THIMAYYA

To settle any doubt as to the prisoners' feelings, Clark urged that they "be encouraged to state their views directly to the . . . Commission & its subordinate bodies." He reminded Thimayya that the UN had continued the fighting "at heavy cost . . . for more than a year" to allow UN negotiators "to achieve an honorable armistice which would uphold the principle of [POWs'] freedom of choice as to their future."[4]

The UN command, Clark said, cannot "condone the use of force or coercion . . . in connection with this principle." (This statement was interpreted as a rejection of an NNRC decision that unwilling POWs were required to listen to Red explainers.)[5]

Clark reminded Thimayya that the POWs had such distrust for the Indian custodians that it was only through UN command persuasion that the prisoners agreed to be handed over to the Indians "without . . . bloodshed."[6]

Clark denied an Oct. 3 charge by Thimayya that the POWs, while in UN custody, had been "misinformed by some interested party" that they would be sent to Formosa after they left NNRC custody. Clark said the POWs had not been told this but added: nothing in the truce agreement would keep them from being sent to Formosa, where they had "indicated a strong & natural desire to go."

Allies Vs. Forced Listening

U.S. Brig. Gen. A. L. Hamblen, the UN command's repatriation delegate, charged in a letter to Thimayya Oct. 3 that unanimously-adopted NNRC rules requiring POWs to attend explanation sessions violated the armistice agreement "since they depend upon forcing a POW, regardless of his desires or his rights under the terms of reference, to submit to procedures involving coercion if not force."

Thimayya indicated to newsmen Oct. 6 that prisoners could be taken forcibly to explanation centers and made to stay for a reasonable time but that there was no way to force them to listen to persuasion teams. "I think we can ask the prisoners to listen for 5 or 10 minutes," he said. But he could find no answer to the question of what the Indian guards could do if all the POWs of a compound refused to attend the sessions.[7]

Thimayya Oct. 3 rejected a UN complaint about an NNRC message distributed among anti-repatriate POWs. He insisted that it embodied a "perfectly correct interpretation" of the truce agreement's terms of reference.[8]

Indians Kill 2 More POWs

2 anti-Red Chinese prisoners were shot to death & 5 wounded by Indian guards in an attempted mass

1—see p. 321C1-E3 2—see p. 322F1 3—see p. 315A3 4—see p. 185A-K 5—see p. 321F3 6—see p. 237D2 7—see pp. 321F3-322F1 8—see p. 322G1 (See Index to this & previous volumes by name & subject for other references)

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Germ 'Confessions' Refuted

U.S. Amb.-to-UN Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. showed UN Gen. Assembly delegates in New York Oct. 6 movies in which 5 U.S. airmen told how their Communist captors tortured them into "confessing" germ warfare in Korea. All 5 repudiated their "confessions," which had been used widely in Communist propaganda. The airmen: Col. Frank H. Schwable & Maj. Roy H. Bley of the Marines; First Lts. John S. Quinn, Floyd B. O'Neil & Paul R. Kniss of the Air Force.[1]

breakout from a neutral zone compound Oct. 2. An anti-Red North Korean had been killed & 5 injured by the Indians in a similar incident Oct. 1.[2] The Indian Guard Force Command said the Oct. 2 breakout attempt was made by 500 POWs rioting for the return of a prisoner who had tried to commit suicide with a razor blade and had been taken to the hospital.

ROK Actg. Forgn. Min. Cho Chung Whan Oct. 3 denounced the killings as "criminal acts of murder." If the Indians "do not rectify immediately the evil acts being committed, we shall be forced to take up arms against them," he said. "The Indians profess to be neutral but are acting really as Communists."

Cho warned Oct. 4 in a letter to Maj. Gen. S. P. P. Thorat, commander of the Indian troops: the ROK would "be regretfully forced . . . to drive the irresponsible Indian troops out of Korea" unless they mended their ways. (The UN command was reported Oct. 8 to have pledged to protect the Indian forces.)

The Chinese Nationalist Govt. on Formosa said Oct. 3: it had called the "unneutral, unjust & inhuman actions" of the Indian troops to the attention of the UN command; the UN command must share responsibility with the Indians unless it took steps "other than mere protests."

Indians Blame UN Command

Thimayya charged Oct. 3 that the violence was traceable to "well-organized groups" formed before the UN command turned the prisoners over to the Indian custodians. He said Oct. 6 that the Communists had given him list of 400 POWs they accused of being UN command spies & "agents" but that he had found no evidence so far to support the Red charge.

A report by the Press Trust of India, published in New Delhi Oct. 1, charged: The "batches of 500" POWs delivered to the Indians by the Allies "were highly organized, with each leader keeping at least 5 others under his thumb. The prisoners have been 'brain-washed' by the Chinese Nationalists & the South Korean propagandists" during 3 years in UN custody. "The leaders seem to be in constant touch with the UN command, whom they keep fully informed of whatever goes on in the camps."

(The NNRC gave the Indian Guard Force authority Oct. 3 to courtmartial & punish POWs for "any act prejudicial to the safety, good order or discipline of the camps or among the prisoners of war.")

ROK Seeks POWs' Release

The U.S. 8th Army relayed to the Indian custodians Oct. 5 a South Korean Govt. warning that Lt. Gen. Won Yung Duk, ROK Provost Marshal, planned to free the anti-Red prisoners even if it meant use of arms against the Indians. Thimayya, in apparent reply to this, told newsmen Oct. 6 that Indian troops could prevent a mass breakout but would not be ordered to do so "because of the terrible slaughter."

South Koreans demonstrated in Seoul & other South Korean communities Oct. 6 for release of the anti-Communist prisoners and ouster of the Indian guards from Korea.

India Asks U.S. Curb on ROK

Indian Premier Jawaharlal Nehru asked the U.S. & Britain Oct. 7 to prevent the mass POW release & expulsion of Indian guards threatened by the ROK. Indian Amb.-to-U.S. G. L. Mehta, who delivered Nehru's aide-memoire to U.S. Asst. State Secy. Walter S. Robertson in Washington Oct. 7, indicated to reporters that Robertson promised U.S. cooperation with India.

1,800 Atrocities Charged

Sen. Charles E. Potter (R., Mich.) of the U.S. Senate Investigations Subcom. said in Washington Oct. 6 that the U.S. Army had case histories of about 1,800 alleged atrocities against American servicemen in Korea. The disclosure was made after the first day of closed hearings in Potter's inquiry into atrocities & U.S. servicemen missing in Korea. Potter said the UN command, in order to get American POWs back under a truce, had to return hundreds of Reds who otherwise would have been tried for war crimes.[3]

Reds Seize 'Saboteurs'

North Korea's Pyongyang radio reported Oct. 5 that 9 Koreans trained by the U.S. to be saboteurs had entered Communist territory Sept. 15 and were captured Sept. 22.[4]

Hull Succeeds Clark

Gen. Mark Wayne Clark, to retire Oct. 31, turned over to Gen. John Edwin Hull in Tokyo Oct. 7 his dual post as UN Supreme Commander in Korea and head of the U.S. Far East Command. ROK Pres. Syngman Rhee in Seoul Oct. 2 awarded Clark the Taeguk Medal with gold star, South Korea's highest military honor.[5]

INDO-CHINA

U.S. Aids French Build-Up

France announced Oct. 1 that the French battalion that fought in Korea was being transferred to Indo-China. This was in part fulfillment of an agreement announced Sept. 30 under which the U.S. was to give France up to $385 million in additional aid to bolster Indo-China.

France was to get the money before the end of 1954, was to use it for training & equipping more Viet Namese, Cambodian & Laotian troops and for "increasing temporarily French forces" in Indo-China. The funds were to come from existing U.S. aid programs and required no Congressional approval. (The U.S. already had spent about $2 billion, France $6 billion on the 8-yr. Indo-Chinese war.)[6]

France's plans included shipment of 15,000-18,000 French troops to Indo-China (Moroccan 5th & Algerian 7th Infantry Regts. were to be withdrawn from NATO for this purpose) and the training of nearly 125,000 more Indo-Chinese natives by 1955. The Viet Namese light battalions, which were to number 54 by the end of 1953, were to be increased to 135 by 1955. These plans were to raise pro-French strength in Indo-China to 250,000 French & 300,000 domestic troops. (Ho Chi Minh's pro-Communist Viet Minh forces numbered an estimated 300,000-400,000.)[7]

War Developments

Viet Minh rebel forces in the Red River delta area were reported Oct. 5 to have counter-attacked in the Canal des Bambous and in the direction of Buichu despite heavy losses suffered when 15,000 French Union troops trapped 5,000 rebels in the Hungyen area Sept. 23.

About 80% of the rebels caught in the Hungyen trap were reported to have broken out Sept. 25-26, only to be caught in a new trap in the Canal des Bambous Sept. 28. The French claimed Oct. 3 that 2,500 of the original 5,000 had been killed or captured.

The current action was the biggest operation in a campaign to prevent an anticipated rebel offensive in the fall.[8] Even before the Hungyen attack, the French campaign had claimed some 5,000 rebel casualties.

French Union commandos Sept. 27 captured Ancu, a strongly-fortified Viet Minh headquarters town.

2 attacks by French-trained Viet Namese paratroopers & guerrillas in the Laokay area (more than 125 miles behind Viet Minh lines) were reported by the French High Command Oct. 5-6. Laokay, in western North Viet Nam (Tonkin), was a main entry for Communist Chinese supplies & equipment.

The operation, considered only partly successful, resulted in destruction of war material & a vital Red River bridge. It probably was the first real action for a Maquis group built up by the French among the Thai & Meo peoples of the mountains & jungles south of the Red River. The group was directed by Deo Van Long, chief of the White Thais of Lauchau. Deo's son-in-law, a part-French, part-Thai farmer named Paul, was commander in the field.

Meantime Viet Minh forces continued an apparent campaign to wipe out the Viet Namese light battalions the French were hoping to build into an effective Viet Namese Army.[9]

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Chinese Bombed in Burma

Chinese Nationalist Lt. Gen. Li Mi charged in Taipei, Formosa Oct.

1—see p. 278G2-A3 2—see 322G2 3—see 323A1 4—see 295D3 5—see 307E1 6—see 316B1 7—see 223D1 8—see 315G2 9—see 308F1

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7 that Red China had inspired Burmese warplane bombing raids which, since Sept. 20, had killed 1,346 of his 12,000 Nationalist guerrillas in the Shan States of North Burma. He said he could not withdraw the guerrillas since they were controlled by a military & political commission in Burma. Burmese Govt. sources had reported Oct. 6 that the bombings had been suspended temporarily to let the guerrillas quit the country but would be resumed if they remained.[1]

BIG FOUR

Allies Study Peace Moves

The Western powers conferred this week on 3 major phases in their efforts to ease world tension:

(1) U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles revealed in Washington that the U.S., Britain, France & West Germany were studying the feasibility of a non-aggression pact with Russia.

(2) U.S., British & French experts worked in London on a reply to Russia's bid for 4-power & 5-power meetings.[2]

(3) West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer & the Allied High Commissioners conferred in Bonn on ways of inducing Russia to negotiate on the future of Germany & related issues.[3]

Dulles on Anti-War Pact

Dulles told a news conference Oct. 6 that the U.S., Britain, France & West Germany were studying ways of reducing East-West friction, including the offer of a pact assuring Russia against German aggression.

Dulles stressed that he believed the European Defense Community "of itself" provided "the best guarantees [against aggressive intent] that can be given." A U.S.-Soviet non-aggression pact, he said, would be "somewhat meaningless" because both already were bound under the UN Charter to refrain from aggression.

However, he added, "special situations" required "special procedures" and a pact assuring Russia against a resurgence of German militarism would be "appropriate." Other NATO nations were being kept informed on the course of the studies and "there is no effort to keep this whole problem a secret," Dulles said.[4]

Dulles observed that "3 areas of great concern" were Germany, Austria & Korea" and he did not think Russia feared aggression from either Austria or Korea. But "both of those countries occupy positions which could have strategic importance," he said. "If it will help . . . to make clear that we have no desire to use those areas as a base for any hostile intentions of our own, we are glad to do that."[5]

Eden Pushes Direct Talks

British Forgn. Secy. Anthony Eden, back at his post after a 7-month illness, said Oct. 7 that Britain, seeking to assure Russia "that we do not threaten their security," would work for direct East-West talks "at whatever level possible."[6]

France for 5-Power Parley

The French Cabinet authorized its envoys at Western Big 3 talks in London Oct. 7 to urge a 5-power meeting (U.S., Britain, France, Russia & Red China) on Far Eastern questions. Russia had proposed a general 5-power talk. France was said to believe that a 5-power meeting on the Far East would help bring about a negotiated peace in Indo-China.[3]

Reactions in U.S.

Sen. William F. Knowland (Calif.) Senate majority leader, declared Oct. 5 that, unless Russia first agreed to permit free elections in its satellites, a non-aggression pact would "not be peace with honor but another Yalta or Munich."[6]

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt said Oct. 5: she believed a non-aggression pact with Russia was possible if the U.S. had the patience "to live in uncertainty" until such an agreement was completed. She favored top-level U.S.-Soviet talks, said the outcome would depend on "who could outwait the other."[7]

Undersecy. of State Walter Bedell Smith Oct. 2: the U.S. was ready to negotiate "all matters pertaining to peace," would consider "any reasonable compromise," but still awaited "a definite indication" that Russia was "equally willing to negotiate." Russia's answer to proposals for 4-power talks on Germany & Austria was a "masterpiece of confusion & camouflage."[9]

France Accepts Federation

France agreed Oct. 7 that the projected European political federation should have authority over the Parliaments of the 6 member nations.

Previously the chief opponent to "supra-national" authority for the federation, France announced acceptance of the principle at a meeting of EDC Foreign Ministers' deputies in Rome. The deputies (from France, Italy, Holland, Belgium, Luxembourg & West Germany) began work Sept. 22 on a draft constitution for the European political community. Their recommendations were to be submitted to an EDC Foreign Ministers meeting Oct. 12 in The Hague.[10]

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Pole Calls War Only Hope

Jan Hajdukiewicz, 28, who bolted to freedom from the Polish delegation to the Neutral Nations Supervisory Comm. in Korea, declared in Washington Oct. 2: "Without war there cannot be any liberation of countries subjugated by the Communists." Poland is 99% anti-Red but "we by ourselves cannot overthrow the Communist regime." It would be suicide to try. The Poles "place their faith in the United States," hoping that "longed-for help & liberation will come from the American people." Voice of America & Radio Free Europe broadcasts encouraged him to escape.[8]

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More German POWs Freed

2,621 German POWs from World War II were released by Russia in the week ending Oct. 3. Included were 11 generals who said they had been held at Camp Voikava, where they did light work 6 hours daily. They estimated that Russia still held 140 ex-German generals & staff officers.[11]

U.S.-British Rocket Work

British Supply Min. Duncan Sandys revealed Oct. 6 that the U.S. & Britain were collaborating closely in guided missiles research. He urged an equally "frank exchange of information" on atomic energy.[12]

Atom Control Plan Offered

Australian Amb.-to-U.S. Sir Percy Spender suggested Oct. 6 that the world powers set a date when "use of atomic & hydrogen weapons shall be prohibited provided that in the meantime effective systems of control & inspection are . . . put into effect."[13]

UNITED NATIONS

Council Elections Held

The Gen. Assembly elected members of 3 UN councils Oct. 5:

Security Council (2-year terms)—New Zealand replaced Pakistan as Commonwealth member; Brazil succeeded Chile for Latin America; Turkey replaced Greece for East Europe. 8 ballots were taken before Turkey received the required 2/3 vote (40) over Poland, the Soviet bloc candidate.[14]

Trusteeship Council (3-year terms)—India replaced Thailand; Haiti replaced Dominican Republic.[15]

Economic & Social Council (3-year terms)—Pakistan, Ecuador, Norway & Czechoslovakia were elected; Britain & Russia were re-elected.[15]

Child Fund Made Permanent

The Assembly voted Oct. 6 to make the Intl. Children's Emergency Fund a permanent agency. The name was changed to UN Children's Fund but the symbol UNICEF retained.[16]

U.S. Backs Technical Aid

U.S. delegate Henry Ford 2d assured the Assembly's Economic Com. Oct. 2 that the U.S. would fulfill its $12,767,000 pledge to the UN technical aid program this year. (Principal blame for a $1,800,000 cut in the aid program, announced Sept. 28, had been laid to the U.S., which still owed $4,595,667 on its 1953 pledge.) Ford said the U.S. "believes in" the aid program as "a sound investment in world stability for the future." He advocated a liberal U.S. trade policy as "neither altruism nor imperialism—it is simply enlightened self-interest."[17]

1—see p. 203L 2—see 323D1 3—see 323E1 4—see 324D2 5—see 313D1 6—see 308A1, 286B1 7—see 282B2 8—see 307C2, 314E2 9—see 323E1, 305B2 10—see 264D3 11—see 324B2 12—see 145G-K 13—see 314E1 14—see Vol. XII, 24A 15—see Vol. XII, 342N 16—see 239E1 17—see 306A3

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Curbs Talk on Red H-Bomb

Pres. Eisenhower at a Natl. Security Council meeting Oct. 7 ordered a halt to a recent rash of confusing & contradictory statements by top Administration officials about Russian hydrogen bombs. It was understood that future remarks on the subject were to conform to NSC policy or else be cleared with the White House.

The 2 main views expressed in the contradictory statements were that:

(1) The USSR had both usable H-bombs and planes capable of dropping them on U.S. targets.

(2) Russia did not have a usable H-bomb, might not have for years.

Pres. Eisenhower apparently leaned toward the former view, as he indicated in his Sept. 30 news conference[1] and in an address to the 6th national assembly of United Church Women in Atlantic City Oct. 6.

The President told the church women: "The U.S.' "unique physical security has almost totally disappeared before the long-range bomber & the destructive power of a single bomb. . . . We are face to face with the most extraordinary physical development of all time—the application of nuclear fission [as in the uranium-plutonium bomb] & nuclear fusion [as in H-bombs] to the world's armaments. . . . The mysteries of the atom are known to Russia." Therefore "we are forced to concentrate on building such stores of armaments as can deter . . . attack."

Warnings on Soviet Threat

More specific warnings on the Soviet threat were delivered by Rear Adm. Lewis L. Straus, Atomic Energy Comm. chairman; Rep. W. Sterling Cole (R., N.Y.), chairman of the Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Comm., and Arthur S. Flemming, director of the Office of Defense Mobilization. Defense Secy. Charles E. Wilson & Civil Defense Admin. Val Peterson expressed doubt, however, that the Soviets had a deliverable H-bomb.

Excerpts from their statements:

Strauss, at the conference of the Natl. Assn. of State & Territorial Civil Defense Directors in Washington Sept. 30: New evidence of Russia's atomic activity has been received by the free world in the past 2 months. Moscow's "recent boasts of atomic military might . . . do have a basis in fact." U.S. civil defense must be calculated "in terms of numbers of bombs many more times more powerful than those that fell on Hiroshima & Nagasaki directed simultaneously at a number of American communities."

Cole, in an NBC TV broadcast Oct. 4: Russia had H-bombs which it could deliver by plane. He was "so disturbed & troubled" by recent information he had received about Soviet H-bombs that he was "now ready to surrender the principle" of a balanced budget in order to pay for U.S. defense. "I don't find it hard to choose between financial ruination for my country & atomic devastation." The U.S. should spend $10 billion more a year to build adequate defenses against H-bomb attack.

Flemming, in his quarterly report to the White House which he discussed with reporters Oct. 4: "Soviet Russia is capable of delivering suddenly & without warning the most destructive weapon ever devised by man on chosen targets in the United States." (He admitted to reporters that he was talking about thermonuclear [hydrogen] bombs, later said he had not intended to "go beyond" disclosures already made by the Atomic Energy Comm.)

Wilson, at a press conference Oct. 6: Although the Russians have an "experimental" thermonuclear bomb, "I would personally doubt a little" that they have a usable one or the planes to drop it. "I think they are 3 or 4 years back of where we are" so it "would be a fair guess" to say they probably would be able to drop H-bombs in about 3 years. "I don't think we should be too panicky about it." He did not think Russia could wage war "right now" and win. He did not intend to recommend any such continental defense program as proposed by Lincoln Project, which reportedly recommended a $20 billion air defense system, but he might agree to $500 million "or a little bit more" for air defense. (Wilson denied that the U.S.' "first" thermonuclear explosion was in the fall of 1952, apparently indicating that one was set off earlier.)[2]

Peterson, in an MBS radio interview Oct. 5: "There is some difference between having a device & having a transportable bomb that can be dropped around the world." He assumed "that no one has the hydrogen bomb yet." "I think it's a reasonable guess" that the U.S. would "have some time" to plan for the day when Russia would have such a bomb. (Peterson said Oct. 6 that he thought Russia would use atomic & germ warfare on the U.S. in the event of war.)

Stevenson Reports on Trip

Adlai E. Stevenson reported to Pres. Eisenhower Oct. 1 on his recent round-the-world trip. Stevenson then told reporters that the President thought his proposal of mutual nonaggression pacts between Russia & the West "has merit" and that the State Dept. was giving it "serious study." Stevenson said that even the offer of such pacts would refute Russian propaganda that the NATO & EDC alliances were aggressive. "It would certainly clarify the atmosphere . . . if the guarantees were offered & rejected."[3]

Nixon Starts Tour

Vice Pres. Nixon left Washington with his wife, Patricia, Oct. 6 for a 9-week good-will tour of the Far East. Pres. Eisenhower & top military leaders gave him briefings Oct. 5.[4]

Aids Drought Sufferers

Pres. Eisenhower Oct. 7 allotted $10 million more to transport hay needed for winter feeding of livestock in drought-stricken areas of Arkansas, Colorado, Kentucky, Nevada, Kansas, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia & New Mexico.[5]

Backs Panama Job Equality

Pres. Eisenhower & Panamanian Pres. José Antonio Remón announced in a joint statement Oct. 1 that: (1) "Appropriate measures" would be taken by the U.S. to insure that Panamanian & U.S. citizens working in the Panama Canal Zone get equality of opportunity & treatment; (2) "due consideration" would be given to returning to Panama lands granted to the U.S. but no longer needed for canal purposes. Remón left Washington Oct. 1 after 3 days as Pres. Eisenhower's guest.[6]

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Appointed: Thomas Sovereign Gates Jr., 47, Philadelphia investment broker, as Navy Undersecy. Oct. 2. . . . Deputy State Undersecy. H. Freeman Matthews, 54, as Amb. to Netherlands Oct. 1, succeeding Selden Chapin, 54 who was simultaneously appointed Amb. to Panama. . . . Ex-Amb.-to-Greece John E. Puerifoy, 46, as Amb. to Guatemala Oct. 5, succeeding Rudolf E. Schoenfeld.

LABOR

Court Halts Dock Strike

A 5-day strike of 50,000 dockworkers in Atlantic Coast ports was halted Oct. 5 by a 10-day temporary restraining order by Fed. Dist. Judge Edward Weinfeld in New York. Pres. Eisenhower had requested an injunction after a Presidential fact-finding board reported Oct. 5 that the walkout would have an "extremely serious" effect on the public welfare. Weinfeld ordered the waterfront employers & the striking Intl. Longshoremen's Assn. to appear Oct. 13 at hearings to decide whether the injunction should be extended for the full 80 days authorized by the Taft-Hartley law.

The Presidential board (David Lawrence Cole, the Rev. Dennis J. Comey, Dr. Harry J. Carman) warned that "no complete agreement assuring peace on the piers is likely without resolution of" 3 disputes:

(1) Between the ILA & a new AFL organizing group over who was to represent the dockers.

(2) Between the ILA & a new 2-state (N.Y. & N.J.) Waterfront Comm. of N.Y. Harbor over control of waterfront hiring & cleanup of racketeering.[7]

(3) Between the ILA & the N.Y. Shipping Assn. over the latter's demand for contractual protection against outlaw strikes.

N.Y. Gov. Thomas E. Dewey said Oct. 1 that he would be "shocked" if the employers signed up with "the old racket-controlled" ILA. He said it would make it harder "to clean out the gangsters & racketeers."[8]

(ILA leaders confirmed Oct. 2 that John L. Lewis' United Mine Workers had invited the AFL-ousted ILA to affiliate with the UMW.)[9]

Other Labor News

Wage increases granted packinghouse workers: 5¢ an hour increase & equivalent to 4½¢ an hour in fringe benefits by Armour & Co. Sept. 30 to the CIO United Packinghouse Workers (30,000 Armour workers) & AFL Amalgamated Meat Cutters & Butchers (5,000 workers); same terms by Swift & Co. Oct. 3 to the UPW (19,000 Swift members), Meat Cutters (6,000) & independent Natl. Bro'hood of Packinghouse Workers (8,000). . . . **AFL Carmen's Union** agreed Oct. 3 to end a 72-day wage strike against the Key System Transit Lines & in Oakland, Calif. & other San Francisco Bay cities. . . . **Carl G. Cooper,** temporary intl. representative in Hollywood of the Intl. Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes, was elected president Oct. 6 of the Hollywood AFL Film Council.

1—see 325D1 2—see 269F1 3—see 309E2-B3 4—see 317E2 5—see 265F2 6—see 290B1 7—see 272F3 8—see 325F2 9—see 317E1

GENERAL

Chief Justice Sworn In

Earl Warren became 14th Chief Justice of the U.S. Oct. 5 after taking 2 oaths: (1) before the 8 Associate Justices, to defend the Constitution and (2) the judicial oath pledging equal justice to all persons. Pres. Eisenhower & Vice Pres. Nixon were among 300 persons who witnessed the 2d ceremony. The fall term of the Supreme Court convened after Warren was sworn in.

Knight Becomes Governor

Lt. Gov. Goodwin J. Knight, 56, was sworn in Oct. 5 as Governor of California, the office Warren resigned as of Oct. 5.[1]

Ohio Reds Arrested

7 persons identified as leaders & ex-leaders of the Communist Party in Ohio were arrested by the FBI Oct. 6 on charges (in Cleveland) of conspiracy to advocate violent overthrow of the Govt. The 7: Elvador Claud Greenfield, 63, CP write-in candidate for Ohio Governor last year; David Katz, 40, ex-Communist Political Assn. treasurer in Ohio, & his wife Frieda, ex-CP organizer; Lucille Bethencourt, 26, a CP leader in Lorain, O.; Joseph Michael Dougher (alias Walsh), 56, ex-CP national committeeman; Joseph Brandt, 43, ex-Ohio CP organizational secretary; Robert Alfred Campbell, 41, ex-Ohio CP educational director. A detainer was filed against Frank Hashmall, 34, serving a one- to 10-yr. term in the Ohio Penitentiary for false auto registration.[2]

Other Anti-Red Actions

The Florida Supreme Court ruled Oct. 6 that it was slanderous falsely to call a person a Communist in public because it imputed to him "a loathsome state of mind." The court reinstated a dismissed slander suit brought by Gregory G. Joopanenko against J. L. Gavagan in Jacksonville Beach. . . . Actors Equity Council in New York decided Sept. 29 that any member proven "by due process of law" to be a Communist organization member would be expelled from the union. It cited the CP's "legally proven plan" to overthrow the Govt. by force.

(The Army announced Oct. 6 that "several" Signal Corps laboratory employes at Ft. Monmouth, N.J. had been suspended "for security reasons" and told they were entitled to hearings. No details were disclosed.)[3]

In Brief

Mrs. India Edwards resigned Oct. 7 as Democratic Natl. Com. women's division director because she & her husband (Herbert T. Edwards, ex-head of the State Dept. motion picture section) were leaving Washington. Her successor: Mrs. Katie Louchheim of Washington.[4] . . . **Ex-State Secy. Dean G. Acheson,** addressing the Woodrow Wilson Foundation in New York Oct. 1, criticized Eisenhower Admin. reductions in the defense budget, said negotiations with the USSR were "desirable . . . but only *may* be productive," rebuked Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy for "totalitarian anti-Communist methods" & "insults" to allied countries.[5]

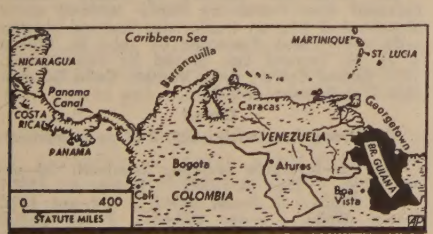
Pedro Albizu Campos, 61, imprisoned leader of a Puerto Rican Nationalist revolt in 1950, was pardoned by P. R. Gov. Luis Muñoz Marín Sept. 30 after a medical commission labeled Albizu a "mental case." Costa Rican Pres. elect José Figueres had written Munoz Sept. 26 that Albizu, although suffering from "grave delusions," was "a heroic figure" to many South Americans.[6] . . . **F4D Skyray,** U.S. Navy "flying wing" jet plane built by Douglas, set a new world speed record of 753.4 mph. average over a 3-km. course at Thermal, Calif. Oct. 4. It was piloted by Lt. Comdr. James V. Berdin, 35.[7]

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

British Reinforce Guiana

600 British troops and a cruiser & frigate were dispatched Oct. 3 from Jamaica to British Guiana (see map) to forestall what the British Colonial Office called an attempt to set up a pro-Communist Govt. in the colony. Additional airborne forces were sent by Britain Oct. 8.

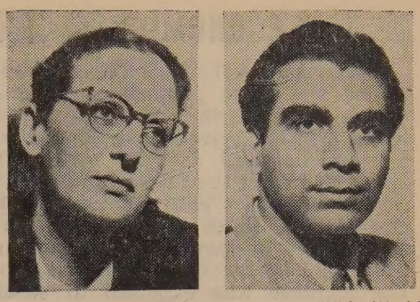
The Colonial Office in London blamed the crisis on India-born Prime Min. Cheddi Jagan of British Guiana and his American wife Janet Rosenberg Jagan, deputy speaker of the colonial Legislative Assembly & executive secretary of the leftist People's Progressive Party. Since April, when it won 18 of 24 Assembly seats, the Jagans' party had led a series of strikes by rum & sugar workers and campaigned for Constitutional changes to curtail the power of the colony's British Governor, Sir Alfred Savage.



Wide World

The British revealed Oct. 6 that the Guiana situation had been discussed by Queen Elizabeth II & her Privy Council in a meeting Oct. 4. The Colonial Office said Oct. 6 that "intrigues of Communists & their associates, some in ministerial posts," threatened the colony's welfare and might end in an attempt "to set up a Communist-dominated state," which would lead to "bloodshed." British forces were sent to "preserve peace and the safety of all classes," the London statement said.

A Colonial Office spokesman linked some PPP leaders to the world Communist movement and said Mrs. Jagan had been a member of the Young Communist League in the U.S. Her only comment (Oct. 5): "I have no Communist Party affiliations now."



Wide World

Prime Min. Cheddi Jagan (right) of British Guiana & American-born wife Janet. A dentist, he studied at Northwestern U., Chicago.

The PPP said Oct. 7 conditions in Guiana were "normal & peaceful," charged the British Colonial Office with "trying to create hysteria and deprive us of our rights."

Jagan accused Savage of calling for troops in an unjustified show of force without consulting his elected Guiana ministers. He demanded withdrawal of the military & naval forces from Guiana on grounds that they might "precipitate incidents and endanger peace."[8]

Other Foreign News

British Labor Party's annual conference in Margate Sept. 28-Oct. 2 condemned the U.S.-Spanish bases pact as inflicting "serious moral & political damage" on the West. It urged UN membership for Red China, neutral status for Korea & Formosa, delay in rearming Germany. Clement R. Attlee's moderates beat down resolutions for wholesale nationalization of British industries favored by Aneurin Bevan's leftists. Election of 3 moderates to the Natl. Exec. Com. Sept. 29 left only 6 Bevanites on the 29-member body.[9]

East German Pres. Wilhelm Pieck, 77, was reelected to a 2d 4-yr. term Oct. 7 by the East German Parliament. . . . **West Berlin** Mayor Ernst Reuter was paid tribute Oct. 3 by an estimated 750,000 Berliners at his funeral —largest in Berlin since Kaiser Wilhelm I's in 1888.[10] . . . **Egyptian** Revolutionary Council Oct. 4 commuted ex-Premier Ibrahim Abdel el Hadi's death sentence for treason to life imprisonment.[11] . . . **Pakistan** Cabinet agreed Oct. 4 on plans to make the country a republic next year. . . . **Soviet** people were found "well adjusted" to standards in the USSR and hope that they would revolt was "wishful thinking," campus editors Zander Hollander of Michigan U. & Mark Edmond of Colorado U. reported in Berlin Oct. 6. They & Daniel Berger of Oberlin College had been permitted to tour Russia & Ukraine.

1—see p. 324E2 2—see 280E3 3—see 297E3 4—see Vol. XII, 238M 5—see 326E2 6—see XI, 277P 7—see 320F3 8—see XI, 287F-G 9—see 316B2 10—see 324E1 11—see 326F2

ECONOMICS

Government—The U.S. Treasury revealed Oct. 6 it planned to borrow $1.5-2 billion within a month from banks or other private investors, raising the national debt to within $1 billion or less of the $275 billion limit.[1] . . . Parcel post rate increases took effect Oct. 1. Raise on domestic packages: 3¢-6¢ on parcels of one lb. or less, .2¢-4.3¢ for each additional lb. The increase was expected to boost postal receipts by $153.5 million a year. The Post Office Dept. began Oct. 6 a one-year experiment in shipping regular 3¢ mail by air between Chicago & New York and Chicago & Washington. . . . The Commerce Dept. announced Oct. 5 that all restrictions on use of nickel in civilian products would be lifted Nov. 1 but enough would be "set aside" (estimated 40% of the U.S. supply) for defense production. . . . Agri. Secy. Ezra Taft Benson, addressing the American Meat Inst.'s annual meeting in Chicago Oct. 5, said Americans were "eating their way out of the beef problem," and would consume nearly 12 billion lbs. of beef this year. He said there would be no "heavy stocks of beef—Govt.-held or otherwise—to hang over future markets." (The Agri. Dept. reported Sept. 30 that prices of farm products declined about ¾ of 1% from mid-August to mid-September. The level was 19% below the Feb. 1951 record, 11% below a year ago, but steady with Aug. 1952's 92% of parity because of lower farm-production costs.)[2]

Business—An 8% increase in interstate long distance telephone rates was put into effect Oct. 1 by the Bell System under authority granted Sept. 30 by the Federal Communications Comm. . . . The Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. announced Oct. 5 it had sold its chlorophyll-production interests to the Keystone Chemurgic Corp. of Bethlehem, Pa., a new firm headed by Donald G. Carpenter, pioneer in chlorophyll manufacture. . . . Settlement of an 8-yr.-old anti-trust suit against Gen. Electric & Intl. Gen. Electric was announced by the Justice Dept. Oct. 6. It said they had agreed to grant "non-exclusive" licenses on 600 patents acquired under an illegal cartel agreement. (A U.S. court in Trenton, N. J. found Oct. 2 that GE & 6 other firms had conspired to monopolize the incandescent lamp industry. They were ordered to give competing firms their patents on lamps without charge. The 6 others involved: Intl. Gen. Electric, N. V. Philips' Gloeilampenfabrieken of Holland, Consolidated Electric, Hygrade Sylvania, Chicago Miniature Lamp Works, Tung-Sol of Newark, N.J.)[3]

Statistics— The Commerce Dept. estimated Oct. 4 that Americans had $15 billion invested abroad in mid-1953. . . . Net profits of $293,588,000 (before dividends, after taxes) for national banks in Jan.-June was reported Oct. 5 by Controller of the Currency Ray M. Gidney. . . . The Fed. Reserve Board reported Sept. 30 that consumer credit in the U.S. increased by $217 million in August to a total of $27,434,000. . . . A Commerce-Labor Dept. survey schowed Oct. 6 that $25.9 billion was spent on construction in the U.S. in Jan.-Sept. this year, a record for 9 months & 7% higher than a year ago. Private spending during the period: $17.5 billion.

U.S. TREASURY STATEMENT

(As of close of business Sept. 30)

	Sept. 1953	Sept. 1952	July-Sept. 1953	July-Sept. 1952
Receipts	$6,040,676,495	$6,585,189,148	$13,917,158,246	$13,950,518,731
Expenditures	$6,119,224,540	$6,070,288,520	$18,228,361,442	$17,829,748,327
Army (military)	$1,382,459,432	$1,559,751,185	$4,105,877,364	$4,048,592,400
Army (civil)	$60,339,752	$65,801,449	$229,514,052	$190,581,823
Air Force	$1,301,676,062	$1,343,808,713	$3,958,135,499	$3,680,914,804
Navy	$1,018,730,629	$961,155,337	$2,842,740,110	$2,731,769,649
Defense Secy.'s office	$31,850,221	$31,478,442	$102,527,136	$96,885,158
Forgn. aid	$323,743,470	$298,372,924	$1,146,600,511	$1,314,932,223
Veterans	$327,156,112	$353,301,447	$1,046,579,789	$1,116,095,747
Int. on debt	$560,167,516	$559,357,657	$1,002,868,336	$1,062,639,272
Surplus		$514,900,627		
Deficit	$78,548,044		$4,311,203,196	$3,879,229,595

Gross public debt $272,936,996,173; year ago $262,681,570,742.
Gold reserve $22,128,109,571; year ago $23,341,995,168.
Treasury balance $7,478,492,515.84.

BUSINESS & FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Week Ended Oct. 3

FINANCE:			
Fed. Reserve System—	**Sept. 30**	**Sept. 23**	**Oct. 1, 1952**
Reserves	*$20,933.647	*$20,987.281	*$22,146.923
U.S. securities	*$25,234.674	*$25,184.674	*$23,693.562
Rediscounts	*$329.347	*$227.888	*$543.949
Note circulation	*$26,033.313	*$25,982.815	*$25,224.932
Reserve ratio	44.7%	44.8%	47.4%
U.S. Treasury—	**This Week**	**Last Week**	**Year Ago**
Monetary gold stocks	*$22,128	*$22,179	*$23,342
Currency circulation	*$30,271	*$30,210	*$29,417
Banks—			
Com'l, ind'l & agri'l loans	a**$23,035	$23,275	$21,782
N.Y. bank clearings	$9,748,454,147	$10,034,435,509	$9,818,853,817
England note circulation	*£1,532.667	*£1,531.636	*£1,445.745
N.Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)	5,106,300	5,537,820	5,178,210
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)**	143.31	142.41	147.85
Bond sales	$13,284,800	$12,517,300	$16,102,800
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)**	96.48	96.22	98.50
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars, trucks)†	134,855	132,329	134,671
Crude oil (bbls. daily)	b6,486,450	6,494,900	6,507,150
Soft-coal output (tons)	c9,655,000	8,115,000	11,574,000
Elec. output (kwh.)	b*8,353.541	*8,394.707	*7,624.747
Carloadings (cars)	b819,709	823,884	862,061
Ind'l output (Fed. Reserve Board, 1935-39=100)	Aug. 236	July 232	Aug. 1952 215
Steel output (tons)	9,405,580	9,275,673	8,499,725
PRICES:	**This Week**	**Last Week**	**Year Ago**
Wheat (bu.)	$2.55¼	$2.52½	$2.71½
Corn (bu.)	$1.82⅞	$1.94⅛	$1.98⅞
Cotton (lb.)	$ .3345	$ .3375	$ .391
Wholesale food index‡	d$6.66	$6.71	$6.43
Weekly whlsl. index (BLS)¶	d110.6	110.7	111.0
BUSINESS:	**Aug.**	**July**	**Aug. 1952**
New incorporations‡	7,487	8,703	7,088
Mfrs.' inventories§	*$46,200	*$45,628	*$42,510
Mfrs.' sales§	*$25,500	*$24,481	*$22,934
Dept. store sales (Fed Reserve Board)¶	**This Week** b115	**Last Week** 120	**Year Ago** 112
Failures (Sept. 24)‡	152	182	156
	July	**June**	**July 1952**
Personal income (an. rate)§	er*$288,100	e*$286,300	e*$266,300
Imports§	*$907	*$938.8	*$839
Exports§	*$1,346.3	*$1,373.9	*$1,027

*In millions **N.Y. Herald Tribune †Ward's estimate ‡Dun & Bradstreet §Commerce Dept. ¶1947-49=100 aFed. Reserve member banks, 94 cities, Sept. 23 bSept. 26 cSept. 19 dSept. 29 eRevised rRecord

ARTS & SCIENCE

Medicine—Dr. Cornelius P. Rhodes, scientific director of Memorial Center for Cancer & Allied Diseases in New York, expressed optimism Oct. 2 that a cancer-curing drug ("a penicillin for cancer") would be found within 10 years. He & other leading doctors testified Oct. 1-6 at House Commerce Com. hearings in Washington on progress in overcoming diseases.[4] . . . First synthesizing of a pituitary hormone, oxytocin, a uterine-contracting & milk-releasing agent, was reported Oct. 6 by a Cornell U. research team headed by Dr. Vincent du Vigneaud.[5] . . . **Amer. Dental Assn.** convention in Cleveland elected Dr. Daniel F. Lynch of Washington Oct. 1 to succeed ADA Pres. Leslie M. Fitzgerald at next year's convention.[6]

CBS announced Oct. 5 it had developed a 21-in. color TV picture tube that could be sold for only 30% more than black-&-white tubes (now $50 down) and be in production by late 1954.[7]. . . NBC report Oct. 5: there were 25,233,000 TV sets in use in the U.S. Sept. 1; 55% of U.S. homes had TV.[8] . . . **Sophie Tucker's** 50th anniversary of her debut in show business (as singer in her mother's restaurant in Hartford in 1908) was celebrated in New York Oct. 4 with a dinner for Jewish charities.

NEW YORK THEATER

Opened

Comedy In Music. Solo performance by pianist-comedian Victor Borge. Presented by Harry D. Squires. Oct. 2 at Golden. (6-1-0)*

The Little Hut. Comedy by André Roussin (adapted from French by Nancy Mitford) about shipwrecked trio on tropic isle, husband sharing wife with friend. Presented by John M. Wilson & H. M. Tennent Ltd. Staged by Peter Brook. With Roland Culver, Anne Vernon, Colin Gordon. Oct. 7 at Coronet. (1-2-4)*

Closed

The Strong Are Lonely. Oct. 3 (7 performances).

*First fig.—favorable reviews; 2—mixed; 3d—unfavorable. [See p. 30P] 1—see p. 325D1 2—see 326B1 3—see 319E1 4—see 140C 5—see 326B3 6—see 326A3 7—see 267G3 8—see 326D3 (See also Index by name & subject)

NEW BOOKS

The China Tangle: The American Effort in China from Pearl Harbor to the Marshall Mission. By Herbert Feis. Ex-State Dept. official's history of U.S. policy on China during & immediately after World War II; says Roosevelt & Truman sought negotiated solution of Nationalist-Communist clash, fundamentally upheld Chiang Kai-shek, ran afoul of Stalin's treachery & Red military strength on Asian mainland. Oct. 5. (Princeton U., 445 pp., $6)†

Drinking in College. By Robert Straus & Selden D. Bacon. Survey of students' drinking habits, causes & effects by Yale Center of Alcoholic Studies. Oct. 5. (Yale U., 216 pp., $4)†

The Enchanted Cup. By Dorothy James Roberts. Legend of Tristram & Isoud. BOMC Oct. choice. Oct. 5. (Appleton-Century-Crofts, 368 pp., $3.75)*

Fifty Roads to Town. By Earl Hamner Jr. Evangelism in Virginia mountain village. Oct. 2. (Random House, 320 pp., $3.50)*

The Greatest Faith Ever Known. By Fulton Oursler & April Oursler Armstrong. Retelling of New Testament (finished after Oursler's death by daughter). Oct. 1. (Doubleday, 383 pp., $3.95)†

James Madison, Secretary of State, 1800-1809. By Irving Brant. 4th vol. of biog. shows Madison as strong member of Jefferson's Cabinet despite mild personality. Oct. 1. (Bobbs-Merrill, 533 pp., $6)†

The Limits of the Earth. By Fairfield Osborn. Foresees crisis for humanity through population growth & overtaxing of earth's resources. Oct. 8. (Little, Brown, 229 pp., $3.50)†

The Lying Days. By Nadine Gordimer. South African girl's experiment with Bohemian life among idealists who share her dislike for racial discrimination. Oct. 5. (Simon & Schuster, 340 pp., $3.95)*

One. By David Karp. Individual's struggle against totalitarianism. BOMC Nov. alternate. Oct. 1. (Vanguard, 311 pp., $3)*

The Pogo Papers. By Walt Kelly. Continuing best-selling series of cartoon books about swamp creatures. Oct. 6. (Simon & Schuster, $1)*

*Fiction †Non-fiction

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MOST-POPULAR SONGS

(As listed by The Billboard Oct. 3)

(1) Vaya Con Dios, by Larry Russell, Buddy Pepper & Inez James. (2) You, You, You, by Lotar Olias & Robt. Mellin. (3) Crying in the Chapel, by Darrell Glenn. (4) Oh, by Byran Gay & Arnold Johnson. (5) Dragnet, by Walter Schumann. (6) No Other Love, by Richard Rodgers & Oscar Hammerstein II. (7) P.S.: I Love You, by Johnny Mercer & Gordon Jenkins. (8) Ebb Tide, by Robt. Maxwell & Carl Sigman. (9) I'm Walking Behind You, by Billy Reid. (10) With These Hands, by Abner Silver & Benny Davis.

RELIGION

Pope Acts vs. Poles

Pope Pius XII ordered the excommunication Oct. 1 of all Roman Catholics who had any part in the suspension of Stefan Cardinal Wyszynski as Primate of Poland.[1]

Urges Code on War Crimes

The Pope proposed Oct. 3 an international code of law to punish those who waged war unjustly or with excessive cruelty. Speaking to the 6th Intl. Congress on Penal Law in Rome, he condemned "making a modern war which is not required by absolute necessity of self-defense." He added that the world "must reckon with unprincipled criminals who . . . are not afraid to unleash total war," therefore peaceful countries "have no alternative but to get ready (to) defend themselves."

The Pope deplored use of torture & narcotics to force confessions. He said it was indefensible for a warring country to kill innocent hostages, employ slave labor, resort to racial massacres & mass deportations, do violence to women & children. He implied criticism of the Nuremberg trials after World War II, called for a "decisive majority" of neutral judges in war crimes tribunals.[2]

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Canadian Supreme Court ruled 5-4 Oct. 6 that Jehovah's Witnesses, under freedom of religion & press, could distribute their literature in Quebec without police permits.[3]

OBITUARIES

Maj. Gen. Edward Bailey Ashmore, 81, who devised anti-air raid balloon barrage for London in World War I; Oct. 5 in Arundel, Eng.

Sir Arnold Bax. 69, British composer, King's & Queen's Master of Musick since 1942; Oct. 3, Cork, Ire.

Vice Adm. Gordon Campbell. 67. British Victoria Cross hero in World War I as comdr. of sub-hunter Q-boats; death ann'ced Oct. 5, London.

Dr. Edwin J. Cohn, 60, Harvard chemist whose research produced gamma globulin, serum albumin, liver extract, other blood fractions; Oct. 1, Cambridge, Mass.

George Creel, 76, chrmn. U.S. Com. on Public Info. in World War I, ex-newspaper editor, Democratic Party consultant, speechwriter for FDR; Oct. 2, San Francisco.

Malcolm R. Giles, 59, dir. gen. Royal Order of Moose; Sept. 29 in Aurora, Ill. of heart attack.

John Marin, 80, water-color artist rated by many authorities as foremost U.S. painter; Oct. 1 at Cape Split, Me.

Frank Munn, 58, radio & recording Irish tenor; Oct. 1, New York.

Dr. Florence Rena Sabin, 81, medical researcher, first woman life member of Amer. Academy of Sciences; Oct. 3 in Denver.

Theodore Titze, 74, restaurateur, ex-maitre d'hotel of N.Y. Ritz Carlton, Plaza, Sherry's; Oct. 2, N.Y.

Dr. Friedrich Wolf, 65, German Communist author, playwright (*Professor Mamloch, Sailors of Cattaro*); Oct. 5, East Berlin.

SPORTS

Yanks Win World Series

The AL New York Yankees won the World Series for the 5th straight year by defeating Mgr. Charles Dressen's NL Brooklyn Dodgers, 4 games to 2. The Yankees & their manager, Charles Dillon (Casey) Stengel, 63, thus exceeded all past records for consecutive world baseball championships by a club & manager.

Results of the last 5 games (site & attendance in parenthesis):

2d game Oct. 1 (Yankee Stadium; 66,786):

	R.	H.	E.	Batteries
Bklyn.	2	9	1	P.—Lopat; C.—Berra
N.Y.	4	5	0	P.—Roe; C.—Campanella

Mantle's 2-run homer in 8th inning won for Yanks after Martin's homer in 7th tied score. Cox' double drove in Dodger runs in 3d.

3d game Oct. 2 (Ebbets Field; 35,270):

N.Y.	2	6	0	P.—Raschi; C.—Berra
Bklyn.	3	9	0	P.—Erskine; C.—Campanella

Carl Erskine set World Series one-game record by striking out 14. Campanella's 8th-inning homer broke 2-2 tie to win for Dodgers.

4th game Oct. 3 (Ebbets Field; 36,775):

N.Y.	3	9	0	P.—Ford (lost), Gorman, Sain, Schallock; C.—Berra
Bklyn.	7	12	0	P.—Loes (won), Labine; C.—Campanella

Snider's homer & 2 doubles, Gilliam's 3 doubles featured Brooklyn scoring. McDougald hit homer for New York.

5th game Oct. 4 (Ebbets Field, 36,775):

N.Y.	11	11	1	P.—McDonald (won), Kuzava, Reynolds; C.—Berra
Bklyn.	7	14	1	P.—Podres (lost), Meyer, Wade, Black; C.—C'nella

Mantle's homer with bases full in 3d inning off Meyer accounted for Yankees' winning margin. Woodling, McDougald & Martin of Yanks, Cox of Brooklyn also homered.

6th game Oct. 5 (Yankee Stadium; 62,360):

Bklyn.	3	8	3	P.—Erskine, Milliken, Labine (lost); C.—Campanella
N.Y.	4	13	0	P.—Ford, Reynolds (won); C.—Berra

Billy Martin drove in winning run in last of 9th inning after Furillo's 2-run homer tied score in first of 9th. Martin, 25, Yankee 2d baseman, got 12 hits in the 6 games—most ever by one player in a 6-game World Series, equal to 7-game record held by Sam Rice (Washn. 1925) & Pepper Martin (St. Louis Cardinals 1931). Martin's .500 batting average equaled Series record.

Reynolds' pitching victory was 7th of his career in World Series, tying record of ex-Yankee Chas. (Red) Ruffing. Also among 23 new records set & 17 tied in 1953 Series: the 2 teams made a record 120 hits (Dodgers 64, Yanks 56), a record 17 home runs (Yanks 9, Dodgers 8).

Financial: 307,350 Series admissions grossed $2,136,056 (net $1,779,269.44). Players shared $691,341.61 from receipts of first 4 games plus $83,000 from pre-game TV show. Yankees divided their 60% into 29 shares of $8,280.60 each, Dodgers their 40% into 29 shares of $6,178.42. Receipts & shares set World Series records because of higher ticket prices.[4]

Other Winners

Golf—Ryder Cup professional team match between U.S. & Britain at Virginia Water, Eng.: won Oct. 3 by U.S., 6½-5½. . . . U.S. women's senior

FOOTBALL SCORES

Natl. League (Pro.) (Oct. 4)

Cleve. 27, Chi. Cards 7	*Wash. 21, Phila. 21
S.Fran. 31, Los A. 30	†Pitts. 24, N.Y. 14
Chi.Bears 17, G.Bay 13	†Detroit 27, Balti. 17

College (Oct. 3)

Ala. 21, Vandblt. 12	Miss.St. 21, N.Tex. 6
Arkansas 13, TCU 6	Missouri 27, Colo. 16
Auburn 13, Miss. 0	Navy 55, Dartmth. 7
*Baylor 21, Miami 13	N.Car. 39, W&L 0
*Bost.U. 14, Syra. 14	N'west'n 33, Army 20
B. Young 12, N.M. 12	N.Dame 37, Purdue 7
Cincl. 57, W&M 7	Ohio St. 33, Calif. 19
Colo.A&M 21, Denver 6	Penn 13, Penn St. 7
Del. 26, Lehigh 13	Pitt 7, Okla. 7
Duke 21, Tenn. 7	Prnctn. 20, Clmbia. 19
*Fordham 21, Detroit 7	Rice 28, Cornell 7
*Furman 27, Citadel 0	Richmond 13, VMI 7
Ga. Tech. 6, SMU 4	Rutgers 20, VPI 13
G.Wash. 20, N.C.St. 7	S.Car. 19, Va. 0
Harvard 16, Ohio U. 0	Tex. 28, Houston 7
H.Cross 19, Colgate 6	Tex.A&M 14, Ga. 12
Idaho 20, Mont. 12	Tex.Tech. 27, Ok.AM 13
Ill. 33, Stanford 21	Tulsa 22, Col. Pac. 13
Iowa 54, Wash.St. 12	UCLA 12, Oregon 0
Kansas 23, Ia. St. 0	*USC 27, Indiana 14
Kan. St. 27, Nebr. 0	Utah 47, Hawaii 24
Kentucky 26, Fla. 13	Wake F. 18, Vinva. 12
LSU 42, Bost. C. 6	Wash. 28, Ore. St. 0
Md. 20, Clemson 0	Wisc. 13, Marqt. 11
Mich. 26, Tulane 7	Wyo. 20, Utah St. 13
Mich.St. 21, Minn. 0	Yale 13, Brown 0

*Oct. 2 †Oct. 3

1—see p. 326G2 2—see 327C2 3—see Vol. XII, 257A-B, 234L 4—see 327F3, 300G2

title at Rye, N.Y.: won Oct. 1 by Mrs. Henri Prunaret, Natick, Miss.

Horse Racing—$117,575 Futurity for 2-yr.-olds at Belmont Park, N.Y. Oct. 3: Llangollen Farm's Porterhouse, Willie Boland up, for $92,875. . . . 35 million-franc ($100,000) Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe at Longchamps, Paris Oct. 4: Paul Dubose's La Sorellina.

Track—Natl. AAU 20-km. running title at Yonkers, N.Y. Oct. 4: Dr. Charles Robbins, 33, of Philadelphia in 1 hr. 7 min. 37 sec. . . . U.S. 30-km. walking title in Atlantic City Oct. 4: retained by John Deni of Verona, Pa. in 2 hr. 59 min. 8 sec.

Sports Roundup

Yonkers Raceway opened Oct. 2, 4 days later than scheduled, after its employes had been screened for criminal records on orders of N.Y. Gov. Thomas E. Dewey. Investigation of the murder of Thomas Lewis, Bronx AFL Bldg. Service union leader, had revealed $164,500 in payments to Lewis-indorsed "trouble-shooters" by the Raceway in 4 years.[1]

(The Raceway probe led to disclosure Oct. 2 that N.Y. Actg. Lt. Gov. Arthur H. Wicks & other political leaders had paid visits at Sing Sing Prison since Feb. 1948 to Joseph S. [Joey] Fay, ex-vice pres. of the AFL Intl. Operating Engineers. Fay was in prison for extortion of $368,000 from a NYC water project. Wicks & others whose visits to Fay were criticized by Dewey said they sought Fay's help to prevent labor trouble in their home districts. Wicks, a State Senator, became Actg. Lt. Gov. Oct. 1 succeeding N.Y. Lt. Gov. Frank C. Moore, who resigned to become president of Nelson A. Rockefeller's Govt. Research Foundation, Inc.)[2]

Catalina Channel swim from the mainland to Santa Catalina Island (Pt. Vicente to Indian Rock) was made for first time Oct. 3-4 by José Cortinas, 36, of Cuba. Time: 32 hr. 10 min. 35 2/5 sec. for 22 mi.[3] . . . **Earl Sande**, 54, star jockey in the 1920s, began a come-back at Belmont Park, N.Y. Oct. 5, finishing 3d on his first mount since Apr. 10, 1932. . . . **Davis Cup** team named Sept. 30 by U.S. Lawn Tennis Assn.: Tony Trabert, Vic Seixas, Hamilton Richardson, 20, & Bob Perry, 20. Billy Talbert was named non-playing captain.[4] . . . **John Pappas**, 20, of Worcester, Mass., star Boston U. football guard, died Oct. 3 in Syracuse, N.Y. of a brain hemorrhage after he was injured in the Boston-Syracuse game Oct. 2.

John Mize, 40, announced Oct. 6 his retirement as star pinch-hitter & reserve 1st baseman for the N.Y. Yankees. During 15 seasons in the majors he hit 359 home runs (exceeded only by Babe Ruth, Jimmy Foxx, Mel Ott, Lou Gehrig).[5] . . . **"Rookies of the Year"** in the major leagues picked by *The Sporting News* Oct. 3: Detroit (AL) shortstop Harvey Kuenn, Brooklyn (NL) 2d baseman James (Junior) Gilliam. . . . **Best earned run averages** by pitchers in the major leagues this year (reported by AP Oct. 7): NL—2.1 runs a 9-inning game by Warren Spahn of Milwaukee; AL—2.43 by Ed Lopat of New York. . . . **Phil Cavarretta** signed Oct. 7 to manage the NL Chicago Cubs (7th this year) in 1954. . . . **Wilmer (Vinegar Bend) Mizell**, 22, St. Louis Cardinal pitcher, was drafted into the Army in Jackson, Miss. Oct. 6.

Kidnapped Boy Killed

Robert C. Greenlease Jr., 6, who had been kidnapped for $600,000 ransom in Kansas City Sept. 28, was found shot dead & buried behind a house in St. Joseph, Mo. Oct. 7.

Police said Carl Austin Hall, 37, of Kansas City, arrested in St. Louis Oct. 6, confessed that he engineered the kidnapping & collected the ransom after the boy was killed. He named ex-convict Thomas J. Marsh, 37, of Springfield, Mo. as the murderer. Marsh was still at large.

Mrs. Bonnie Brown Heady, 41, at whose house the boy's grave was found, also was arrested in St. Louis Oct. 6 after Hall's capture.

Hall's story as told by police:

He was the son of a well-to-do lawyer, had squandered a $200,000 inheritance in his youth. He began to plan the Greenlease kidnapping 2 years ago, prepared to carry it out after he was paroled Apr. 24 from a 5-yr. Missouri Penitentiary term for robbery. He became acquainted 2 months later with Mrs. Heady, who also had a police record, after meeting her in a St. Joseph bar. He told her the Greenlease boy was his son by a former wife who would not let him visit the child. He duped Mrs. Heady into taking the boy away from his school for a "father-son" visit and she did not know until later that she had taken part in a kidnapping. The boy was entrusted temporarily to Marsh's keeping the day of the kidnapping, was found dead when Hall arrived at the Heady home. Hall buried the boy in the back yard, proceeded to collect $600,000 ransom (biggest ever paid a kidnapper in the U.S.) from Greenlease Sr., 71, wealthy Kansas City auto dealer. The money was dropped from a bridge near Kansas City Oct. 4 by Robert Ledterman, Tulsa oil man & friend of Greenlease.

Police Lt. Louis Shoulders of St. Louis said he arrested Hall on a taxi driver's tip that Hall was on a drinking & spending spree. Shoulders regarded Hall as a robbery suspect until he found $293,992.88 of the Greenlease money in his room. Hall said he thought $300,000 of the money was taken while he was drunk by Sandra June (Sandy) O'Day, 22, of St. Louis, who was detained by the FBI Oct. 7 in Kansas City.[6]

Other Crime News

Dr. Ralph B. Swain, 40, of Benton, Ill., a Point 4 Program entomologist attached to the U.S. Embassy in Nicaragua, was shot dead by Mexican bandits Oct. 3 on the Pan-American Highway near Matamoros, Mexico. . . . **George Farracco of New York**, described by the FBI as 2d biggest U.S. dope peddler, was given a 10-year federal prison sentence in Detroit Oct. 2 for sending 740 ounces of heroin to Detroit. . . . **Philadelphia** Police Comm. Thomas J. Gibbons said Oct. 5 that 137 Philadelphia policemen had been implicated in graft charges brought to light after ex-convict Harry Lowry told of acting as "payoff" man for a numbers-game ring. . . . **Minot Frazier (Mickey) Jelke**, 23, serving an 8-mo. city prison sentence for illegal possession of firearms, was released in $50,000 bail in New York Oct. 6 pending appeal of his conviction of compulsory prostitution.[7]

Accidents

German freighter *Wallschiff* sank in Lake St. Clair near Pt. Huron, Mich. Oct. 2 after a collision with the Great Lakes ore carrier *Pioneer*. Capt. Harold Paterson of Toronto, who was piloting the German ship, died of a heart attack. . . . **Fires** caused 12,000 deaths & $815 million damage in the U.S. in 1952, the N.Y. State Safety Div. reported Oct. 3.[8]

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NAMES IN THE NEWS

Married: Actress Ann Rutherford & TV producer William Dozier; Oct. 6 in New York (her 2d, his 3d). Actress Madge Meredith, who served a prison term in 1949-51 for conspiracy to kidnap her ex-business manager Nick Gianaclis, & Dr. Charles L. Corley; Sept. 29 in Hollywood.[9] . . . **June Haver**, ex-film star, returned to Hollywood Sept. 30 after 6 months as a student nun at Sisters of Charity School in Xavier, Kan. She said it was "doubtful" she would return to the convent.[10]

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, AND CIRCULATION REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AS AMENDED BY THE ACTS OF MARCH 3, 1933, AND JULY 2, 1946

(Title 39, United States Code, Section 223)

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3. The known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

4. Paragraphs 2 and 3 include, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting; also the statements in the two paragraphs show the affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner.

5. The average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the 12 months preceding the date shown above was 2,500. (Signed) Edw. Van Westerborg, President. Sworn to and subscribed before me this 29th day of Sept., 1953. Lester A. Sobel, Notary Public, State of New York, No. 03-3758850, Qualified in Bronx County. Commission expires March 30, 1955.

1—see p. 292G1 2—see Vol. VII, 236N 3—see Vol. XII, 308F-G 4—see 328C2 5—see 208J 6—see 328F2 7—see 104M, 148M-N 8—see 56K 9—see XI, 248M 10—see 56L (see Index by name & subject for other references)